

The New York Herald, of the 18th inst., reports the retreat of the rebels from Chambersburg, but says that they are in strong force at Williamsport and Cumberland. The Confederates also occupy South Mountain. Five hundred Union cavalry have been captured near Green Castle.

Harpers Ferry is evacuated, but the Maryland Heights are strongly fortified and still held by the Yankees. Buckner's army, on the 15th, was on or near the old Bull Run battlefield.

Fortifications have been constructed on the hills opposite Harpers Ferry, which are considered sufficient protection for that city. The panic is over there, and the people are disposed to undertake the war. The line of the Shenandoah is becoming the seat of war.

Baltimore, June 17th.—Over two thousand rebel cavalry and infantry are at Chambersburg. Gen. Jenkins has ordered the stores to be open, compelling the inhabitants to take Confederate money for goods.

The rebel cavalry occupied Littleton today, ten miles from Gettysburg. The farmers in the valley are sending their horses and cattle to the mountains.

FROM JACKSON, MISS. JACKSON, June 21, 1863. A soldier who escaped from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th, reports that Maj. J. P. Thompson and P. M. Cowan were taken from the jail at that place and hung under Burnside's order forbidding recruiting in that State.

Citizens put to a heavy engagement between Jackson's cavalry and the enemy at Big Black bridge, at the time they left.

Marking and cannonading and terrible was heard in the direction of Vicksburg.

KIRBY SMITH AT MILK'S BEND.—LETTER FROM GEN. LEE. Richmond, June 22, 1863. Official dispatches state that Kirby Smith is at Milk's Bend.

A letter from Gen. Lee, dated Friday, June 19th, states that portions of Stuart's command have had several engagements with the enemy's cavalry, all resulting successfully to our side.

It is reported that the bridge over Holston has again been destroyed by the enemy.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—GEN. LEE'S ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA. Richmond, June 22, 1863. The Baltimore Clipper, of the 19th inst., has been received, and contains the following Yankee telegrams.

HARRISBURG, June 18th.—The Confederate force North of Green Castle consists of six regiments, mounted infantry, occupied at Williamsport. North of the Potomac; four regiments are at Hagerstown; Mowbray's cavalry are 8 miles below Chambersburg. A portion of the Confederate army are at McConnellsburg, going to Hancock.

The Confederates are paroling all the citizens. Fresh troops are not arriving at Harpersburg as rapidly as the State authorities wish.

Vicksburg telegrams of the 10th instant, state that there is no change in the position of the lines. Everything else has been destroyed in the country around for thirty miles. The rebels are believed to be retreating to the interior line of works.

The superintendent of contrabands is making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place the multitude of negroes collected.

McConnellsburg, June 18th.—Drugs have received three brigades as reinforcements. He has eight brigades of infantry and cavalry. The indications are that he will assume offensive operations and invade Kentucky.

Buckner is organizing a large force in East Kentucky for offensive operations.

FROM EUROPE. Richmond, June 22, 1863. England, France and Austria have come to an agreement on the Polish question. They propose to maintain a union of Poland with Russia, the former to have a kind of provincial representation, with the power to guarantee its independence in the full enjoyment of political rights; religious liberty would be secured, and the Polish language declared official. Diplomatic notes speak significantly of a necessity to secure as soon as possible a cessation of the highly agitated situation in our midst.

The Tribune says that the progressive party in Europe are jubilant over the results of the electoral contest in France. The majority are against the official candidate. The Paris government has the largest majority. Farrell, Thiers and Berryer, are among the Liberals elected. The Tribune rejoices at the reviving strength of the progressive party in France, because it is opposed to slavery.

The Mexican invasion has proved friendly to the United States government.

CAVALRY FIGHT. Richmond, June 22, 1863. Noting new by the Central train, except a reported cavalry fight on Thursday and Friday at Middleburg. Roberson's brigade was chiefly engaged. The enemy was repulsed with severe loss. A large portion of the 1st Rhode Island regiment was captured. No particulars of the casualties.

FIGHT AT KNOXVILLE—THE KANSAS WHIPPED. Knoxville, Tenn., June 20th, 1863. Six regiments of mounted infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery—in all three thousand—attacked this morning, Col. Trigg, of the 4th Virginia Regiment, in command of our forces. After a spirited engagement of one hour and a half our batteries drove the enemy from the field, with heavy loss. Our loss was 6 killed and 10 wounded. Capt. R. M. Clegg, of this city, was killed. The enemy have torn up the Railroad track, and cut the wire some miles above here.

THE YANKEE RAIDERS DISPERSED. Knoxville, Tenn., June 22, 1863. The raiders left here on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and reached Strawberry Plains at P. M. After a brisk fire of 150 men, 100 were captured. The enemy paroled 150 prisoners, burned the bridge, depot, buildings, and three or four private dwellings, and rifled others. They then proceeded to New Market, and Mosby Creek Sunday, where they burned the bridge, tore up the railroad track, and cut the wire as far as they went.

On Monday, between Mosby Creek and Moorestown, they were confronted from the front and rear by the commands of General Jackson and Pegram, and Col. Scott. It is rumored and believed that we took all their artillery, and the whole force was dispersed—our cavalry pursuing and capturing prisoners. Our loss was six killed and nine wounded in the fight of Saturday. No injury done to property here.

FEDERAL CAVALRY AGAIN WHIPPED. (Special to the Atlanta Intelligencer. Atlanta, Ga., June 22, 1863. The following despatch was received at this office, dated WAR TRACE, TENN., June 22, 1863. Gen. Withers' Lightning Division of 20-9 Federal cavalry, 500 of whom were negroes, were driven back from Alexandria, Tenn., 8 miles northwest of Liberty, by Duke's cavalry, on the 17th. The enemy's loss was 10 killed and a number wounded. No loss on our side.

Capt. Shelton, of Duke's second Kentucky regiment, has returned from Harpersburg, which place he left on the 5th. He captured a quantity of stores.

The enemy has fallen back from Lexington and Triune, towards Martinsburg. Things are working.

THE YANKEE RAIDERS—CAPTURE OF ARTILLERY, BAGGAGE, &c. JACKSON, June 22, 1863. Gen. Boyd's, with his cavalry, overtook the raiders near Rocky Ford, in Tallahassee, today, and a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the capture of 30 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, the entire baggage and ammunition train, together with a large amount of provisions stolen from the citizens. The enemy's loss is killed 120; our loss small.

Gen. Grant sent a flag of truce to Gen. Jackson yesterday, asking permission to remove his wounded, left at Edwards' depot after the fight at Baker's Creek, which was allowed, after they were duly exchanged.

FROM PORT HUDSON. Orléans, June 22, 1863. A steamer has arrived at Kilbuck, La. There is nothing new from Port Hudson.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. Nashville, Tenn., June 20th, 1863. Nashville papers of the 15th, and New York papers of the 17th inst. have been received. They state that Dix's army is reported near Richmond, supported by the iron clads and gunboats on James and York rivers.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 17th inst., has a special dispatch, which says that the rebels are encamped beyond Chambersburg, 3500 strong, under Jenkins.

Other dispatches state that Ewell's corps are in advance, with Stuart's cavalry, and Hill close behind, and Longstreet bringing up the rear. No doubt Lee is throwing his whole force into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

THE YANKEE ASSAULT VICKSBURG, AND ARE AGAIN DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS. Richmond, June 22, 1863. On Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, the enemy made an other furious assault on our lines in the city of Vicksburg. The action lasted until 10 o'clock, A. M., ending in a complete rout of the enemy.

Citizens from the neighborhood report that the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever heard. The loss of the enemy is heavier than any other attack. Nothing whatever is known in regard to our loss, but it is certain that another great victory has been gained.

Passengers from the steamer which the Yankees raiders have gone back in the direction of Memphis, after burning Panama and Halesville. It was thought that Gen. Chambers had overthrown them, as he had been heard in the direction they had taken.

FROM JACKSON. JACKSON, June 22, 1863. The special correspondent of the Mississippiian estimates the loss of the enemy on Friday at 10,000; also that the enemy are throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between the Railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton. It is reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff on the Yazoo river.

THE ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG. JACKSON, June 22, 1863. One of our scouts here arrived from the interior of the enemy's lines. He reports that they acknowledge their loss was heavier than any other assault, and that it is very seriously compromised. Their troops are much depressed in consequence, and they are not again becoming a serious power, and abuse Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossible thing.

FROM PORT HUDSON—BANKS' ARMY. Richmond, June 22, 1863. A reliable gentleman from the vicinity of Port Hudson, reports that Banks has received orders to transport his reinforcements from Hudson, and that he has mustered out as many as he has received. His present army is 12 to 15,000. The men whose time is out, refuse to fight.

A courier from Col. Lyons reports heavy fighting at Port Hudson every night. Gardner's men are firm.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. Richmond, June 22, 1863. Sixteen hundred prisoners, including two hundred and eighty officers, arrived here today from Winchester. Nothing by Central train this evening.

SUFFOLK EVACUATED AND BURNED. CAPTURE OF NEGROES, &c. Richmond, June 22, 1863. Telegraphic communication with Knoxville, by the Western line, has been re-established.

Suffolk was evacuated last night by the Yankees on yesterday.

About 1,600 negroes were taken at Winchester, also a number of very valuable horses. The Yankees.

A letter from John to Stuart complains of the latter's unskillful management of his troops in the battle of Brandy Station. He says that the result of the action calls for a grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God, and was honorable alike to the officers and men engaged.

FROM CHAMBERSBURG. CHAMBERSBURG, June 22, 1863. We learn that there are no remnants of the enemy on our coast, between Folly and Seabrook Islands. There are no grounds for supposing that any Yankee troops besides Foster's reinforcements have been removed from this department. It may be some of Foster's have been sent from N. C. to reinforce Banks.

FROM JACKSON. JACKSON, June 22, 1863. A courier dispatch has left Vicksburg on Wednesday, which reports that on Monday a private assault, without our center that day. The engagement lasted 10 hours. The enemy escaped through their lines during the action. He knows that they were repulsed with heavy loss. When he left there was no loss on our side. He says that the assault was most vigorous, and the rout complete.

The last official advices received contain nothing further of Saturday's fight.

FROM LOUISIANA. Orléans, June 21, 1863. Heavy fighting was going on this morning near Clinton, La., supposed to be a contest between Lyons and a portion of Banks' army.

CAPTURE OF YANKEE CAVALRY. (Special to the Mississippiian.) GERMANY, Miss., June 21, 1863. While the Yankees were at Panama, on Friday, Chalmers attacked the second Illinois cavalry, four miles south of Panama, at daylight, killing, wounding and capturing a but one company. On Saturday night Chalmers was at the entrance, while the Yankee force was on this side of him. George Heath's troops and McDowell's were four miles in the rear of the enemy. The Yankees are leading North.

CAVALRY FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI—THE YANKEE WHIPPED. JACKSON, June 22, 1863. Col. White reports that his cavalry attacked 1,400 of the enemy's cavalry at Bear Creek, near McConnellsburg, yesterday, and, after a short fight, capturing their artillery, and killing and wounding 100. Our loss was 25 killed and 100 wounded. After the latter Capt. W. Yerger, who distinguished himself in the action.

CAPTURE OF YANKEE WAGONS, &c. FROM NEW ORLEANS. Orléans, June 22, 1863. A courier from Edlington reports that Lyons captured near Clinton, on Saturday, a foraging train of sixty-two wagons of commissary stores, two hundred and eighty mules, thirty Yankees and thirty-two negroes.

Five negro deserters and one Yankee deserter arrived here this evening from Clinton.

A private letter from a Yankee deserter tells of the military among the Federal troops. All the public and many of the private licenses have been converted into baggage.

Naval Intelligence. Increase of our War Vessels since New Twenty-one. Gun Ship for Captain Semmes. The London News of the 19th inst., contains a gratifying account of the capture of the Confederate gun ship, but gratifyingly in the following paragraph:

It is said that Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, is about to change his flag and hoist it upon a more substantial but equally fast ship. Captain Bullock, who for the last year and more has been in this country superintending the construction of vessels for the Confederacy, is about to leave the Clyde, and will probably command a vessel with a large iron vessel for the Confederates. Captain Bullock will afterwards take the new privateer to a port at present "a secret," and then transfer the command to Captain Semmes. The command of the Alabama will thus devolve upon Capt. Bullock, until such time as Capt. Mailliott, of the privateer Florida, is enabled to face Semmes in the Alabama. The Florida will then be under the guidance of Capt. Bullock until Capt. Jones is appointed. The last transfer is easily accounted for. Capt. Bullock is more of a naval architect than an energetic or experienced seaman. The new vessel on which Captain Semmes hoists his flag is a large iron screw vessel, mounting twenty-five guns, and, as we have before stated, cost the United States two great requirements of a man-of-war—speed and strength.

DOINGS OF THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA. The following is an extract of a private letter from Fernambuco, dated April 30:

We have stirring news on this coast. That fellow Semmes, in the Alabama (called by the Yankees always the British pirate), has taken a number of North American vessels on this coast; six we know of as burned or captured, and the crews sent in. This morning the Florida has sent in by a French vessel the crews of two vessels, the Onondaga, bound toward China, with a cargo worth \$320,000; destroyed; and the other, Phosphor, with 1,000 barrels of flour, bound to Rio de Janeiro. They have burned two vessels taken by them to serve as tenders, and they will pretty well cut up the East India and Canada trade.

ANOTHER—THE YANKEE BARK WHIPPING. Captain Butler, of the Yankee bark Whiting Wind, made the following statement in a letter to the London Standard, dated April 30:

Left Philadelphia for New Orleans with a cargo of four hundred and fifty tons of coal on Government account. On the 6th inst., latitude 38 38, 71 29, was boarded by the Confederate privateer Coquette, who after ordering us to hoist the flag, fired on us and destroyed my vessel. The next day we were captured, and the Bremen brig Argus, from Havana, bound to Antwerp, and subsequently transferred from her to the bark Almeida, from Shanghai, for New York, and a good vessel, thick and sturdy, fitted for sea, and was valued at \$14,500, and was owned by Messrs. H. E. Browne & Co. of this city. The privateer Coquette is a hermaphrodite brig, of about three hundred tons burthen, and was formerly the brig Clarence, of Baltimore, but was captured on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to the United States. She acted as a tender to the privateer Florida, by which she was captured.

The United States man-of-war Shepley Knapp, eight guns, was wrecked on the coast of St. Domingo on the 15th inst., and proved almost a total loss.

The movements of the various vessels in this station are known from one end of town to the other, so that it can be reported to parties who should not know, viz: the "290" and Florida; and then it is a matter of wonder to some how everything going on here is so well known on board both these vessels. Papers of the vessel are always on board of both, and all the current news and news of the world is read to the crew. The vessels load with coal for the carry late to be reported so publicly, as one of three days they will be brought to and a good supply taken from them, as I understand that these vessels are a sort, having missed a vessel despatched to them with a supply of coal, &c.

ENCLOSURE. Capt. BROWN, C. T. J. June 21, 1863. To the Editors of the New York Herald. I am in receipt of your issue of the 19th inst., and am glad to hear that you are so well informed as to the movements of the various vessels in this station.

Private Citizens.—In compliance with the earnest wishes of the voters of this District, both on and off the Army of the Potomac, I have been elected to the Congress of the Confederate States. I have freely counted with the present incumbent, the Hon. R. D. McDowell, and although not a candidate for re-election, I have not again become a candidate. I am not desirous of creating a contest at a time like the present, and I have no desire to become a candidate. I have been elected to the Congress of the Confederate States, and I have no desire to create a contest at a time like the present, and I have no desire to become a candidate.

Fellow Citizens: When the abolition party elected Lincoln to the Presidency, I had but one hope for the salvation of the South, and that was the election of a man who would support the Constitution, and who would support the South. I have been elected to the Congress of the Confederate States, and I have no desire to create a contest at a time like the present, and I have no desire to become a candidate.

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